

Name:

Date:

READ: Chapter 18.4 "America as a World Power" Pgs 565-571

A. Make a chart comparing the different ways TR and Wilson used American power around the world

Theodore Roosevelt	Woodrow Wilson
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the Roosevelt Corollary? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What was missionary diplomacy?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define his "Big Stick" Policy and its goals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What were the goals of missionary diplomacy?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How did his policies define the role of U.S. intervention in international affairs? 	<p>How did his policies define the role of U.S. intervention in international affairs?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe with examples how his policies were applied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe with examples how his policies were applied

Answer

This

* What is "dollar diplomacy" & who practiced this?

See back
& maps!

CHAPTER
18

GEOGRAPHY APPLICATION: PLACE

Geography of the Panama Canal

Section 4

Directions: Read the paragraphs below and study the map carefully. Then answer the questions that follow.

The Panama Canal is essential to the United States. About 12,000 ships a year pass through the canal, 70 percent of them going to or from U.S. ports.

A ship bound from New York to San Francisco, for example, enters the canal from the Caribbean Sea. The ship remains at sea level for the first few miles. Then it comes to a steplike series of three chambers called locks—the Gatun Locks. Each fills with water after the vessel enters, raising it about 28 feet. The three locks lift the ship to the level of Gatun Lake, formed by Gatun Dam. (It takes 26 million gallons of water from Gatun Lake to fill each lock. The lake does not run dry, however,

because the region receives substantial rainfall and because Gatun Lake has backup water stored in Madden Lake.)

The ship crosses Gatun Lake and goes through the Gaillard Cut, a narrow passage cut through hills. Then the ship is taken into the Pedro Miguel Locks and is lowered about 31 feet to Miraflores Lake. At the other side of the lake, the ship enters the two Miraflores Locks. As the water is released for each, the ship is lowered an additional 27 feet.

At sea level again, the ship passes to the Bay of Panama just a few miles away. The eight-hour passage through the Panama Canal has saved nearly 8,000 miles of travel.

